



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1878.

In the Senate, to day, the Tariff bill was discussed, and the bill repealing the Bankrupt act further considered, but finally committed to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 27 to 10.

To the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was further discussed.

During a debate in the U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday evening, Speaker Randall charged the republicans with herding together to prevent a reduction in the expenses of the Government, for which he was assailed by some of his political opponents, who availed themselves of the occasion to animadvert upon the part he took in the passage of the bill increasing the salary of members of Congress, and alluded to his presidential aspirations. Mr. Randall, however, repelled the assaults successfully, and came out with flying colors. That salary business was a bad affair to all who took part in it, but if any one of those who voted for it was entitled to the increased pay, unquestionably that one was Mr. Randall; and, though presidential aspirations are bad things to have, we don't know any one, at this time, who can better afford to have them than the present Speaker.

If our hopes of any thing good coming out of the present Congress had not been so often disappointed that we have almost ceased to entertain them, we should still cherish the one we have heretofore expressed for the abolishment of the national navy yards and the putting out of such work as is now done at them to contract. American navy yards afford successful politicians a cheap way of relieving themselves of obligations, but that relief is obtained at a heavy expense to the tax payers, for building or repairing a ship at a navy yard costs double the amount that a contractor would charge for the same work. (Overseer work shops, too, in which employment is pre-empted and given to a favored few, is opposed to the spirit of free institutions, which allows every man the same chance.

Another effort was made to convict an outrageous assault on a little girl has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Wylie, of Washington. It is a well known fact to persons familiar with the character of the class of criminals to which the one alluded to belongs, that they have a much better time in jail than out of it, and as their ideas of imprisonment, whether it be in jail or penitentiary, are the same, it has no terrors for them. Consequently such sentences as that referred to are not the best possible means that could be devised for the suppression of the most heinous crime of which a human creature is capable.

The leaven of confusion in the Fort is found to be working. It has already commenced to manifest itself in the Louisiana case, and will doubtless soon become apparent in that of South Carolina also. Senator Kollege has been induced by his animosity toward some of the members of the returning board of his State to acknowledge that one of them demanded a large sum of money before he would sign the returns. The radicals derided the offer when they made it; and their friends in the last Presidential election have made it ridiculous.

The vote by which the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives yesterday adopted a resolution suspending the collection of the sinking fund, eight to three, indicates that that measure will go through the House without much difficulty, and though the Committee on Finance of the Senate reported adversely on a similar resolution, it is by no means certain that the Senate will not concur in the action of the House.

The delay in the passage of the bill to repeal the bankrupt act in the Senate, to day, is no indication that that bill will not be passed at an early day. Beneficiaries under the bankrupt act are availing themselves of the delay, and are crowding the district courts in the several States. They evidently have no hopes that the Senate's delay will be prolonged.

The Paris Exposition.
PARIS, May 1.—The international exhibition of 1878 was opened to day with great éclat, the programme for the event, heretofore made public, being strictly carried out. At one time in the morning it was feared that the ceremonies would be interfered with, as at 9 o'clock rain was falling, but at 9:45 o'clock the rain ceased, and hopes were inspired that the day would be fine. They were realized at 11:30 o'clock, when the clouds broke, and the sun shone out brilliantly; the weather though was rather hot. President MacMahon reached the exhibition at two o'clock in the State carriage, escorted by his military household. He was welcomed by M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce, and declared the exhibition open amid salvos of artillery and music by bands. The Marshal then, at the head of a brilliant procession, which included the Prince of Wales, ex King of Amadeus and the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Netherlands, proceeded throughout the exhibition buildings. The scene was picturesque and imposing to the extreme. The State bodies in grand uniform, the Councilors and Magistrates in their robes, and the different bodies of the institute, and the legion of honor, stood in strong contrast with the Senators, Deputies and clergy, and minor officials in their civil costumes. The exhibition building was gaily decorated with the flags of all nations, and an immense crowd was in the vicinity. The American section, though unfinished, compares favorably with the others. The department of manufactures shows the least progress. The American art department is the best ever shown abroad by America.

A bird known as the Loon, a stranger in Virginia, was knocked down by the hail storm in Prince Edward county, last Sunday.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

An ally has entered between Russia and Turkish soldiers and their families, about ten miles beyond the frontiers. About ten miles beyond the frontiers, about ten miles beyond the frontiers. The Turkish soldiers and their families, about ten miles beyond the frontiers. The Turkish soldiers and their families, about ten miles beyond the frontiers.

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Intelligence received from what is considered a trustworthy source states that the Russian government is making like preparations to a son what large scale. The object, it is said, is to make a treaty with the Albanians.

A telegram from Belgrade says: It appears that the friendship between Russia and Serbia is completely restored. It has been arranged that Serbia, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, shall not declare the neutrality of the San Stefano treaty while Turkey remains neutral. It is probable that the Serbian army will slowly occupy many strategic positions in Old Serbia with the consent of Russia. All the Serbian will be in their hands by May 15. The Serbian army at Kladovo, which is one of the principal points of contention, is now completely fortified.

A Paris correspondent says: I learn that General Toulouze is disgusted with the present conduct of the Russian front, and thinks the attitude of the Russian front is a mistake. He regards the Russian lines as the true position to be occupied. It is now expected that the question of the evacuation of Larissa will be amicably settled.

A correspondent from San Stefano, also says the impression in the Russian army is that General Toulouze is disgusted with the present conduct of the Russian front, and thinks the attitude of the Russian front is a mistake. He regards the Russian lines as the true position to be occupied. It is now expected that the question of the evacuation of Larissa will be amicably settled.

A Vienna correspondent draws serious attention to the awkward position of the Russians. He points out how they are confronted at Constantinople by an army superior to anything the Turks have ever concentrated at one point throughout the war—an army, according to the latest estimate, numbering 70,000 men. The Muscovite incurred also appears to be growing smaller. It involves not only the whole of the northern half of the Rhodope range, but, according to all reports, is spreading to the Balkans.

The Russians are endeavoring to gain strategic points in a way that shows the existence of a dramatic lead. National decision has been reached in the primary council of ministers to regard the Russo-Turkish campaign. The Russian authorities have left for Varna, but the conflict during the work to complete the campaign.

A Paris correspondent says positively that the evacuation will be effected as the result of a treaty with Russia.

A Vienna dispatch states that no final decision has been taken relative to the prospect for realizing part of the evacuation. This matter has been postponed for the present, and may be expected to occur in four weeks. One reason will be to prevent the evacuation of the Balkans, and the other, to prevent the evacuation of the Balkans.

It is thought that the mission of Count von Moltke to Constantinople is an indication of Germany's intention to get in favor of neutralizing the Balkan front, and the entrance of British troops into the Balkans.

It is believed that the office of Count von Moltke, as a general, is to ensure measures in the Balkan front, and the entrance of British troops into the Balkans.

It is proved that Russia is backed by Germany.

England has been confronted by war with no apparent prospect of assistance except with the Turks.

The prospect now is that the British government will shortly make a movement toward a compromise.

CONFIDENTIAL. May 1.—The British fleet which left London for the Mediterranean and the Adriatic in the month of March will return to the harbor in ten days.

Gen. Toulouze has not succeeded in his efforts to arrange a simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian troops and British fleet from this neighborhood.

The Russians are reported to regard war with England as inevitable. At the Porte also the hope of a pacific arrangement has become weaker.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—The early resumption of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia by the appointment of Ambassadors is believed to be probable.

Further Particulars of the Mysterious Steamer.
NEW YORK, May 1.—The passengers on the steamer Clambro at Southwest Harbor prove to be regularly organized ship's company of sixty officers and six hundred men, of the Russian Imperial Navy, under the command of Count Gribenberg. On her arrival a long dispatch in cipher was sent to Admiral Lesovsky, at St. Petersburg, and the officers seem to be awaiting a reply. No arms or ammunition are visible, and the officers of the steamer deny that there are any such on board. The officers and crew of the steamer number one hundred and ten, and are all Germans. Captain Badenhausen, who was taken out of another steamer and appointed to the Clambro three days after she reached Hamburg, and she took in stores and passengers as rapidly as possible. The Russian officers are very reticent about the object of their visit, and even profess to be ignorant of their destination or the purpose of their being sent here. Among the officers is a Russian lieutenant of high rank who was with the Grand Duke on his visit to this country. The collector has boarded the ship and found her papers all right, corresponding to the captain's statement.

The Indians.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, April 31.—The Express of this city contains the following from Fort Worth:—

The Communists.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Lafayette, the Communist agent who came here from Chicago to purchase arms, stated to an interviewer that he had been drilling publicly in Chicago for over two years. Instead of 5,000 men being drilled in various parts of Chicago, nightly, the agent said there were over 20,000, and that there was not a single old pattern Springfield rifle in use to day in the organization. To San Francisco, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Philadelphia their organizations were complete, and had been for some time. Their strength was increasing, and to day their rolls contained members of almost every creed and nationality.

The arms and ammunition about to be purchased were not intended for any particular city or branch of the organization. They were for distribution all over the country, from the far West to New York city. A concentration of the Philadelphia and New York branch was about to be effected, and the branches of the organization in this city placed upon a proper basis. For some time past the clergy and monopolists throughout the State of New York had opposed their progress in every conceivable way, but now they were all right and meant to get to work. It was their intention to district this city, as San Francisco and Chicago are, into drilling halls or armories. Mr. Laforte said they had nothing to do with the Paris commune. As to the redistribution of property and capital and the readjustment of labor rates, they are things that appear dimly in the distance. Yet there is no lawing what time may bring about. San Francisco is at present their headquarters, but Mr. Laforte declined giving the names of the leaders.

A special dispatch to the Boston Herald says the Communists have thoroughly scared the people of Chicago, and the question on all sides is, "Will there be another outbreak here this summer?" The general belief is that there will, and that it will be a troublesome one, unless the city authorities check it in its infancy. There are employed in the lumber district of this district as blood-hungry a crowd of socialists as ever cured Continental Europe. These men number somewhere in the vicinity of 4,000. Besides there are 2,000, added to this crowd, who are the cannibals of Chicago's slums, and it is to exaggeration to say that, in a city of not the law-abiding citizens would be confronted with 15,000 to 20,000 thugs, reckless, run soaked vagabonds, who would regard neither life nor property as sacred.

It is a well known fact that Communism has taken deep root in this city, and that the better class of our working people are not entirely free from its devilish influence. For this reason the people here with alarm the rumors that have been spread for several days, and are filled with fear at the thought of a repetition, on a grand scale, of last summer's reign of terror. The Communists threaten a grand massacre and a grand conflagration. Of course the sounders, like all cowards, are very loud in their threats, and due allowance must be made for their swag and bravado, but the mere mention of fire sets the average Chicago heart palpitating, and no wonder.

A Richmond, Va., dispatch says: Within the past week the American Communist Committee of this city seeking to effect an organization. From the printed circulars it seems that this organization has its central place in New York, and is a powerful, well organized association, having in view the millennium, and of course, has in New England and the North, Middle and Western States 200,000 men, organized into regiments, brigades and divisions, and that they intend to revolutionize our whole system of political economy by force, if necessary.

CHICAGO, May 1, 1878.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned here during the last day or two by the reports of the raising of Communist societies in other cities, and particularly in Chicago, and this naturally occasioned inquiry among the substantial organizations of this city, which are known to exist, but not engaged in the same business. The Enquirer day published an account of the existence of three companies of this secret order, who have halls and are drilling regularly in the manual of arms. One of these companies has the name of the "Order of the Red Star," and meets at Teutonic Hall, on Ninth street, near Walnut. They are armed and drilled with Springfield rifles.

Another company drills at Turner Hall, and in one of the ante-rooms of the hall is stored 200 Springfield rifles, and some time ago it was said that the company had been organized, and it would not be difficult matter for them to obtain possession of them. Still another company meets at the Armistice Hall on Walnut street above the canal. They drill Sunday afternoons. This company is said to be the most numerous of the three, and is known to exist, but not engaged in the same business. The Enquirer day published an account of the existence of three companies of this secret order, who have halls and are drilling regularly in the manual of arms. One of these companies has the name of the "Order of the Red Star," and meets at Teutonic Hall, on Ninth street, near Walnut. They are armed and drilled with Springfield rifles.

Van Patten, the head of the Socialistic Order for the United States, has his headquarters here and his presence is often alluded to as being the cause of these mysterious movements, though he denies that he has any connection with them, and says that they are any designs of meddling with existing affairs.

Steamboat Explosion.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—The tow boat Warren, from New Orleans, for St. Louis, exploded opposite Memphis, to day. All on board are believed to have been lost.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—At 2:20 this morning the tow boat Warren, from New Orleans, for St. Louis, with five model barges and the trading boat Koligin in tow, exploded her boilers when opposite the Elevator. The pilot house was blown to a great height and fell back upon the wreck, while the air was filled with splinters and fragments. The wreck took fire instantly, and the smoke and steam hid the boat from view of the crowd which soon lined the bluff, and it was thought all on board had perished. The tug De Soto and two or three skiffs were soon at the wreck, and succeeded in saving the following: John W. Poe, Clerk, slightly bruised; Jacob Cox, Pilot, badly bruised. Both were blown into the air and fell into the river. The tug De Soto, slightly damaged; Napoleon Devaney, painter, cut in the head and arm, not dangerously; John Sullivan, second cook, badly cut in the arm and scalded; Clara Black, chambermaid, badly bruised; Barney Cassidy, mate, blown through the roof and badly hurt; Chris Anselius, first engineer, slightly injured; Nicholas Gable, steward, slightly scalded; Wm. Jenks Carpenter, Peter Donnelly and Pat Thompson, firemen, unharmed; D. Cox, Kennet, pilot, and Wm. Radcliffe, engineer, who were asleep at the time of the explosion were lost, and one fireman was literally blown into fragments. The boat had a total crew of 25, but owing to the confusion and burying off to the hospital of the wounded, it is impossible to learn exactly how many were lost. In five minutes after the explosion all the wreck except the roof, had sunk out of sight, and the low barges were on fire, but the tug De Soto extinguished the fire and landed the barges on the Arkansas shore. All the officers and crew were residents of St. Louis. The noise of the explosion resembled the discharge of a ten inch columbiad and shook every building in the city. Although two of the crew stated that they now Captain Dawson after the explosion, it is now certain he was lost, as no trace of him has been found since immediately after the explosion.

Senator Cameron has six children. The eldest is a girl of twenty one, whose stepmother will be nineteen. Miss Cameron, however, is very fond of Miss Sherman and favors the marriage.

The Eighth Congressional District.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

It is as hard to unlearn pleasing or beneficial errors as it is for a Mahometan to believe in the Christian religion. A correspondent in the Gazette from Falls Church, in advocating Gen. Hunt's re-election, says:—To ask a man to vote according to his conscience is superfluous; to ask him to vote against his conscience is an insult. This, like every other rule, has its exception. The remark in question suggests the inquiry as to what is conscience; how it is formed, and how it acts with different people. Writers on mental philosophy differ in opinion as to what conscience is, and how it is deduced. Some consider it an original faculty of our own nature, while others believe it to be a distinct faculty or principle. We think it quite clear, however, that conscience, like passion or opinion, is a dormant characteristic of humanity, and not a reasoning faculty or principle, and is the product of circumstances, and is good or bad, according to the facts and motives which excite it. That conscience is not a reasoning faculty is proved by the fact that it often entirely disregards facts, reason, and the binding claims of humanity alike. If conscience were entirely covered by facts, reason, and the sacred obligations of justice and humanity it would always be a blessing, but it has ever been and ever will be one of the greatest curses that has ever afflicted humanity, when formed from erroneous notions of right and wrong, which sufficiently accounts for so many persons supporting Gen. Hunt for Congress. Conscience can only be good and beneficial to ourselves and society when formed on ascertained facts, reason, and the divine law, which commands us not to do evil even that good may grow out of it. An act of wrong committed by a mistaken conscience is not justified in the eyes of the Creator, because a wrong conscience cannot justify crime. Neither can a mistaken or ignorant conscience be pleaded as a justification for wrong. In the ordinary affairs of life Providence has given us sufficient natural capacity to discover right from wrong, and to do what is just, and if we fail to do so we stand condemned before the Deity and man. A conscience that is formed from motives of ambition, undue passion, cupidity, or fanaticism, leads to crime and mischief. A conscience formed by love of right, and by ascertained facts and reason, is ever pleasing to the Creator, and its reward is an eternal inheritance of glory with the father. Such a conscience will never vote to send Gen. Hunt to Congress. Who can doubt that our present misfortunes are the terrible consequences of consciences formed by ambition, ignorance, cupidity, and fanaticism. Heaven preserve us from consciences thus formed, in which originated the awful torments of the Spanish inquisition.

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Gen. Hunt has fairly won a name and a position which any well made him feel proud, and his constituents have nothing to complain of. His district merely touches tide water, and demands no special improvements by the general government; it binds on a navigable river for perhaps twenty five miles, and runs to the Blue Ridge; it has no little creeks running into the river and improvements are not needed, except possibly for Opequan, and that binds his and Douglas' district, and has always been fairly navigable for sloops to the falls at Opequan. The principal local matter that he could be influential in is post roads, and so far as Loudoun is concerned our mail facilities could not be better, considering the sparsely settled country we have. And no doubt this is the case with every other county in his district. I know that Gen. Hunt has been prompt to place any application for additional mail facilities before the Postmaster General. His endeavor in the Electoral Commission was to apply the tests to brand; it suited the majority to plant themselves on a principle of States rights, which they had over and over again repudiated, and as I will always say, they prevailed. And here, let me say, the Electoral Commission was better than war, and it seemed to be the only alternative; I then, hastily approved it; I now cannot see that it was anything but right. Gen. Hunt voted for the bill remonetizing silver, and now the bitterest opponent of that bill wants to make small silver, even down to ten cent pieces, a legal tender to the extent of fifty or one hundred dollars. Let this be done and then we will have the political millenium, the laborer and the capitalist lying down together in peace. Gen. Hunt is known to Loudoun more fully and more favorably than any man that has been named in connection with the position of Congressman, and for the special reasons I have given, and because they have entire confidence in the honesty of the man, they prefer him, by long odds, to any one else.

Were Hunt out of the way our people would prefer Lee or Thomas; some the former for his manliness and perhaps somewhat for his name; others the latter because he has in times past faithfully represented them in the Legislature, and because he is in personal sympathy with a great many of them, but they do not want Hunt out of the way.

In the Virginia Patron of the 19th of April, John R. Carter, after giving expression to his views on the public debt of Virginia, which he thinks is \$20,000,000, and which he would compromise at 20 cents on the dollar, or to \$6,000,000, concludes: "Let all true Virginians know the man who they support this fall for Congress to be true and sound upon the issue of the readjustment of the State debt, for their opponents have declared that they will elect to the next Congress none but last dollar men. This means what? A forcible readjustment of the State debt; of a debt contracted to build our railroads, canals, turnpikes, hospitals, &c., and what security, from that class, would the National debt have, which was contracted in a war which upturned the foundation of property on which we were enabled to build, and what influence could any man have in a Congress too-thirds of whose members were elected by a class holding this National debt."

T. T. Fauquier in the Valley, and James Barbour in the southern part of the district, may clash unless they may have arranged the one to take the House of Representatives and the other the Senate; they could hardly compromise on a Paupier man, who would repudiate the principal the bondholders insisted, or the payment of the coupons according to their face value. The readjustment or repudiation element threatens to have a candidate, and it will be well to look that fact in the face. The negroes here would vote for him as they did last fall.

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Gen. Hunt has fairly won a name and a position which any well made him feel proud, and his constituents have nothing to complain of. His district merely touches tide water, and demands no special improvements by the general government; it binds on a navigable river for perhaps twenty five miles, and runs to the Blue Ridge; it has no little creeks running into the river and improvements are not needed, except possibly for Opequan, and that binds his and Douglas' district, and has always been fairly navigable for sloops to the falls at Opequan. The principal local matter that he could be influential in is post roads, and so far as Loudoun is concerned our mail facilities could not be better, considering the sparsely settled country we have. And no doubt this is the case with every other county in his district. I know that Gen. Hunt has been prompt to place any application for additional mail facilities before the Postmaster General. His endeavor in the Electoral Commission was to apply the tests to brand; it suited the majority to plant themselves on a principle of States rights, which they had over and over again repudiated, and as I will always say, they prevailed. And here, let me say, the Electoral Commission was better than war, and it seemed to be the only alternative; I then, hastily approved it; I now cannot see that it was anything but right. Gen. Hunt voted for the bill remonetizing silver, and now the bitterest opponent of that bill wants to make small silver, even down to ten cent pieces, a legal tender to the extent of fifty or one hundred dollars. Let this be done and then we will have the political millenium, the laborer and the capitalist lying down together in peace. Gen. Hunt is known to Loudoun more fully and more favorably than any man that has been named in connection with the position of Congressman, and for the special reasons I have given, and because they have entire confidence in the honesty of the man, they prefer him, by long odds, to any one else.

Were Hunt out of the way our people would prefer Lee or Thomas; some the former for his manliness and perhaps somewhat for his name; others the latter because he has in times past faithfully represented them in the Legislature, and because he is in personal sympathy with a great many of them, but they do not want Hunt out of the way.

In the Virginia Patron of the 19th of April, John R. Carter, after giving expression to his views on the public debt of Virginia, which he thinks is \$20,000,000, and which he would compromise at 20 cents on the dollar, or to \$6,000,000, concludes: "Let all true Virginians know the man who they support this fall for Congress to be true and sound upon the issue of the readjustment of the State debt, for their opponents have declared that they will elect to the next Congress none but last dollar men. This means what? A forcible readjustment of the State debt; of a debt contracted to build our railroads, canals, turnpikes, hospitals, &c., and what security, from that class, would the National debt have, which was contracted in a war which upturned the foundation of property on which we were enabled to build, and what influence could any man have in a Congress too-thirds of whose members were elected by a class holding this National debt."

T. T. Fauquier in the Valley, and James Barbour in the southern part of the district, may clash unless they may have arranged the one to take the House of Representatives and the other the Senate; they could hardly compromise on a Paupier man, who would repudiate the principal the bondholders insisted, or the payment of the coupons according to their face value. The readjustment or repudiation element threatens to have a candidate, and it will be well to look that fact in the face. The negroes here would vote for him as they did last fall.

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